

FLY TIME

Remember every fly killed early, means thousands less later on.

Buy a can of Flit, the only reliable fly and mosquito killer, from us and keep your home free from them.

Bottle with mouth spray ..	50
1 pint can	85
1 quart can	1.35
Combination package, containing 1 pt. can and sprayer	1.35

We have a few broken lines of paint that we will sell at 20 per cent discount.

J. L. ACHESON

—FOH—
 EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE

John Deere and Cockshutt Farm Machinery DeLaval Milkers and Cream Separators

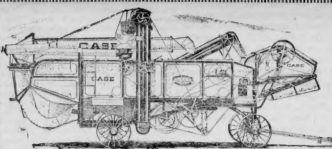
B. C. Cafe

Formerly Stampede Cafe

Now open for Business

Good meals and service. Rooms.

WONG YUEN - WONG HEE - SAM WONG
 Proprietors



Case Threshers the world over have a reputation for clean threshing and saving the grain. Their steel construction assures them long life. The average life of a case separator is 20 years. Most of the Case steel separators built in 1904 are still operating to-day.

Profit by Better Threshing

E. D. THYGESEN

DEALER
 OYEN ALTA.

Diamond Jubilee Celebration Plans For Oyen and District Completed

Very complete program arranged for the day including a monster parade, patriotic singing, grand pageant and flag drill as well as a variety of sports for school pupils and a ball tournament. Special picture shows followed by a grand dance in theatre at night.

All Roads Lead to Oyen, Friday, July 1

Everything is ready for the big day on Friday, when Oyen and district will celebrate in royal style, Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. A good turn out and fine weather is all that is now necessary to make the day one long to be remembered.

Commencing - sharp at 11 a.m., the parade will move from in front of Mr. Thos. Lees residence, going east to First Street E, thence north to Railway Ave, west to Main Street, south to Second Ave, east to Second Street E, and south to the fair grounds, where a program of singing, drills etc, followed by sports, will be given.

In the evening, the theatre management offers as a special attraction, Lon Chaney in "Toll It To The Marines" (2 continuous shows commencing sharp at 6) followed by a grand dance.

Personnel taking part in the parade are required to be ready at least 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, pupils and school floats assembling on the school grounds, other floats and personnel assembling on the land immediately west of the school grounds.

Diamond Jubilee Celebration

Have your meals at
 HOTEL DINING ROOM

Open all day

Regular Dinner and Supper served

also Light Lunches

Reasonable Rates

Quick Service No Waiting

Refreshments served during

Dance Intermession

Be sure to pay us a visit. You

will be delighted with the quality,

service and prices. Only while help

employed.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

Is the Estate of Guy Wilson, late of Oyen, Alberta, Farmer, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named Guy Wilson, who died on the 10th day of February, A.D. 1927, are required to file with the undersigned solicitor by the 31st day of August, 1927, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to her knowledge. Dated the 20th day of June, 1927.

F. C. McLEAN,
 Solicitor for the Executor,
 Oyen, Alberta.

Rev. Corcoran Leaves for Gleichen

Rev. C. R. Corcoran and family left this morning for Gleichen, Alta., after a residence in Oyen of four years, during which time he has been pastor in charge of the Oyen circuit of the Methodist Church, which afterward became the Union Church of Canada.

The good wishes of the community go with them, for their future happiness and welfare in their new sphere of activity.

Rev. H. C. Woods, who succeeds Rev. Corcoran, will be in Oyen during the latter part of July.

Rainfall for Week Ending June 28

Wednesday, June 22: .04 inch
Friday, June 24: .15 inch
Total: .19 inch

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gibbs, of Lumsden, Sask., are the guests of Mrs. M. G. Whitlock.

The Oyen ball team were visitors at Chinook last Sunday, when no fewer than 35 runs were recorded, Oyen's tally being 28.

According to figures of the Canadian Government, Canada led all countries of the world by a wide margin as an exporter of wheat, from August 1 to December 31, 1926. In that period Canada shipped 167,705,000 bushels, her closest rival being the United States with 94,101,000 bushels.

Days of the covered wagon were recalled recently. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barker and six children arrived at Blenfall Saskatchewan from Marshall, North Dakota, in an outfit consisting of a covered wagon, 12 head of horses and four wagons carrying their household effects and farm implements. They leased a half section of land.

General individual travel through the Canadian west is expected to be very heavy this year according to R. G. McNeillie, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg. Several important parties will also add to the number of travellers especially through the Canadian Rockies region.

The life of John Pope, sailor aboard the American vessel Natras was saved recently by instructions volunteered by Surgeon Taylor of the Canadian Pacific steamship Minibodon, after Pope had been critically injured by a fall of sixty feet from the ship. The two ships were 100 miles apart but have to later and the injured man was transferred to the C. P. R. ship and rushed to Quebec.

Dress Up For Canada's 60th Jubilee Friday, July 1st

All roads lead to Oyen

FOR THE LADY

We have Fancy Dress Lengths \$2.50
 Laces and Trimmings

FOR THE MEN

New Suits at \$25.00

Shirts, Ties, Shoes etc.

DECORATE

The house and car with Flags and Bunting

TOWN CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTE

Kindly let us have your order for supplies for Thursday, June 30th to Monday, July 4th by Thursday, as we want to follow the parade and the store will be closed all day Saturday, July 2.

S. A. MILLER

Our Store will close at 1 p.m. each Wednesday during July and August

Weeders

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder
 Cheney Rod Weeder
 Mills Wire Weeder

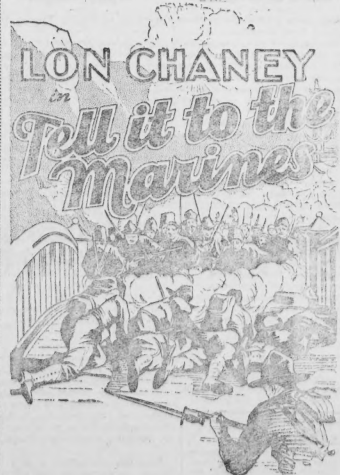
Terms can be arranged if desired

W. V. Miller

Phone 38

Oyen Theatre

Thur. June 30, Fri.-Sat. July 1-2



Shows on Thursday and Saturday commence at 8.30
 On Friday show will commence at 6 p.m. sharp. - Doors open at 5.30
 and run continuously for 2 shows. Special movie with picture.
 Admission: Adults 60c. H.S. 40c. Children 20c.
 (Tax included)

Grand Dance after Show Friday Night

DON'T MISS THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXCURSIONS

EASTERN CANADA

ALL RAIL OR LAKE AND RAIL

PACIFIC COAST

THE TRIANGLE TOUR - ALASKA

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

MT. ROBSON PARK

TICKETS ON SALE
 MAY 15th
 TO
 SEPT. 30th

GOODS TO RETURN
 UP TO
 OCTOBER 31st
 1927

DURING JULY
 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS
 TO
 GREAT BRITAIN AND THE
 CONTINENT
 ALSO
 THE PACIFIC COAST



Please call and get full details from

R. G. WHITLOCK

Local Agent, Oyen, Phone 34

J. MADILL, Or Write

- District Passenger Agent,

Edmonton, Alta.

See Canada in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year. 1967-1927

NO DISORDERS IN FREE STATE OVER ELECTIONS

Dublin.—Critical hours in the life of the Irish Free State were passed as the newly elected Dail Eireann convened in the Grand Canal Hotel, Dublin, on Monday morning. The peace of the capital remained unbroken and William T. Cosgrave, re-elected President of the executive council by a vote of 68 to 22, again in head of the Government.

Not since St. John's day has there been such political excitement in Dublin and much of it centered around the violence as it did in those truce times. Early in the morning he was in an automobile smashup and escaped injury and then led his 41 Flanna Fianna through the streets to Leinster House where they demanded their seats as duly elected members of the Dail. But they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King and they were barred from the chamber.

The formalities of opening the Dail and the re-election of President Cosgrave were carried out while de Valera and his followers paced restlessly in the corridors outside the locked and guarded doors of the chamber. At length the de Valerians retired and the Flanna Fianna headquarters, where their leader declared the demonstration at the Dail was only the first step in a campaign for the repudiation of the oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign.

The Republicans, declared Mr. de Valera, would go back to the people and tell them what had happened and with the pressure of the people behind them the barriers would be broken and the people would elect a Dail which would assert their right to self-determination.

As soon as Mr. Cosgrave's re-election was moved in the Dail chamber he announced he would accept responsibility of Government only if the people's representatives approved his action. He then announced that he would accept responsibility of Government only if the people's representatives approved his action. He then announced that he would accept responsibility of Government only if the people's representatives approved his action.

Claim Based On Equity

Commission is Investigating Return of Vessels Claimed by U.S. Victoria, B.C.—That the claims of lands owned to the Dominion at the time the western provinces entered the Confederation are based "on the grounds of equity in its broadest sense," the contention of C. W. Craig, K.C., before the commission appointed to investigate the matter, which has held its first hearing here, was explained by the solicitor. It was not meant by the term should be applied in the strict legal sense.

Lordship is justified in looking at the matter from the standpoint of natural equity," he continued in his address to the jury, Mr. Justice, Regina, who is the sole commissioner hearing the application.

Extending Alberta Pool

Calgary.—By harvesting time the Alberta Wheat Pool will have 142 elevators in operation. It started in 1912 on the elevator business with 42 elevators and the Prince Rupert terminal elevator. It has bought a site for a big terminal elevator at Vancouver, and will build 100 in Alberta this season to supplement the 42 acquired last year.

Flier's Mother Remembered

Paris.—Mrs. Nussenger, mother of the flier who crashed in the Atlantic, after Charles Nussenger, was the centre of a touching ceremony at a Paris hotel when a basket of flowers was presented to her in behalf of the National War Mothers of America, by Mrs. Charles Augustine Robinson of New York.

Seek New Homesteads

Manitoba.—Representatives of the Manitoia Land Commission in Manitoba recently left by train for Prince Rupert to investigate the desirability of homesteading in that district. If present plans are put into effect, about 25,000 of these people are expected to move into the Peace River country.

Wins 400 Miles Marathon

Grants Pass, Oregon.—Mud Ball, Maricopa Indian runner, won the 400 mile Woodhead Highway marathon here 10 miles ahead of Flying Cloud. His recent mile and 30 miles ahead of Kellogg, a Zuni, the third runner. He wins a prize of \$1,500.

W. N. U. 1687

Judges Are Criticized

Importance of Co-operation Between Police Officers and Magistrates is Stressed

Vancouver.—Criticism of supreme and county court judges was made by important convictions on technicalities of law without due consideration of the seriousness of the crime involved was made by Police Magistrate H. C. Shaw before the opening session of the 23rd annual convention of the Chief Justices Association of Canada held here recently.

In stressing the importance of co-operation of police officers with judges and magistrates, he declared it should be greatest with the latter, who deal with crime and not laws. Advocates of "blindness" on municipal and political influence in police force was made in the report of Assistant Inspector William Walters, Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the association.

"I know of no change in our present statutes so urgent as the adoption of a law that will restrict police department from political and municipal influences and interference with the control of a responsible and independent police commission," he said.

The Empire Educational Conference

Delegates Are Welcomed With Cordiality at Prince of Wales Hotel

London.—The Prince of Wales opened the Empire educational conference in the board of education's office with a brief address of welcome. Later he chatted with the delegates and shook hands with each.

The proceedings were private, but the judicial rulings of the House of Lords, which were reported in the press, were not. Mr. W. V. Marshall, chief director of the department of education, presided. Mr. Marshall declared the introduction of a more practical element into the primary course made education more interesting to the child. He also declared that the attendance and led to the raising of the school-leaving age to 16 years. Greater day, but secondary schools and post-primary schools also were attended. It was now agreed that close cooperation between the school and employer was needed to prepare pupils for trade, he pointed out.

Would Purchase Paper Mills

Race Between Canadian and U.S. Companies to Secure Plant

St. John's, Nfld.—The race between Canadian and United States interests to obtain a foothold in the Newfoundland pulp and paper industry has been intensified here by a large Canadian corporation notified the Government that it desired to purchase the paper mills at St. John's, Nfld. The Canadian company was not divulged but it was said the terms offered were considerably better than those offered by the U.S. company. The International Paper Company of New York already was negotiating for this property.

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Lordship is justified in looking at the matter from the standpoint of natural equity," he continued in his address to the jury, Mr. Justice, Regina, who is the sole commissioner hearing the application.

Edmonton Boy Seized

Edmonton.—Believed to be the first time that a Canadian boy has been chosen King's Chetler, Robert Henry Palmer, boy scout of Holy Trinity Church and son of Col. R. Palmer, B.S.O., former commander of the 4th overseas battalion, has accepted the position of probation clerk at St. George's Church, Winnipeg, Canada, England. The offer came through Mr. Fellows, who accompanied the Westminster choir on their tour of the Holy Trinity choir and heard Master Palmer sing here.

Trophy Goes West

Montreal.—Transcona won the annual system fire brigade competition organized by the insurance department of the County of Manitoba. The trophy will go West for the first time and repose in Winnipeg for at least one year. Second place went to the Holy Trinity choir, team, London, Ont., came third and Menzies, B.C., fourth.

Another Distance Flight Planned

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—Two Czech-Slovak airmen, Captain Franz Malovsky, and Lieut. Ludwig Pavlovsky, have announced they intend to fly from Prague to New York and return in August. Their plane and its motors will be of Czechoslovakian manufacture.



Wires Assistance

Directing the treatment of a critically injured sailor 190 miles away by wireless and thereby saving the man's life has been the experience of Susan Taylor of the Canadian Pacific steamship Minnedosa photographed above. On May 29 a wireless was received that John Pope, a sailor of the American vessel Nantux, was badly injured by a fall sixty feet from the cross trees of the mast. The two ships were nearly 200 miles apart, but the course of the Minnedosa was altered and they have to towards the end of the day. The injured man was transferred to the Minnedosa's hospital and aboard that ship was rushed to a Quebec hospital. The accident took place in mid-Atlantic.

Western Pioneer Dead

Sheriff Peter Gunn of Edmonton Had Varied Career
Edmonton.—Sheriff Peter Gunn, of the judicial riding of Athabasca and Peace River, who came to Alberta 41 years ago from Scotland, to enter the employ of the Government, died June 21, at the age of 82 years. The life of this pioneer was a varied one, as he served as Hudson's Bay factor, farmer and hunter, and also represented the provincial riding of Lac Ste. Anne for eight years, in the Alberta Legislature. He was appointed sheriff in 1916. In politics he was a Liberal.

STAMP TAX ON CIGARETTES WILL REMAIN IN FORCE

Ottawa.—The cigarette stamp tax reduction application to the tariff act, which would reduce the duty on cigarettes from 10 to 5 cents, will not be passed.

W. H. Moore, chairman of the board, stated that a date for the further hearing of this matter would be named as soon as possible. The applicants, the Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd., Montreal, then would likely be asked to submit a plan further evidence the board desired in support of the company's request for reduction in the stamp tax from 16 to 10 per cent.

A lengthy session was largely consumed in the evidence of witnesses in respect to the smuggling of cigarettes from the United States into Canada, estimated by David A. Paterson, president of the company to amount to 600,000 annually.

J. Murphy, tobaccoist, Windsor, Ont., said about 125,000,000 cigarettes were brought across the line at the Border Cities each year.

A. Auger, private detective, Montreal, declared the amount of duty charged by customs officers at different points of entry in Canada varied in the name quality of cigarettes. In one store in Detroit he had seen nearly 50 Canadian entry within five minutes to purchase cigarettes to bring back to the Dominion.



C.P.R.'s New Mountain Car

One of the best photographs of the new type of mountain observation car being used successfully this season by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The car is seen attached to the rear of the Trans-Canada, the crack summer trans-continental of the C.P.R., just as it is about to leave the latter peak that surrounds the mountain resort of Banff.

MORE HARMONY IS IN EVIDENCE AT GENEVA MEET

Geneva.—Conciliation is taking shape among the divergences of the powers studying naval disarmament here. Great Britain's desire to re-open the subject of naval disarmament at the Washington conference may be partially appeased by a proposal from the United States delegation to adopt a resolution recognizing that any arrangement made at Geneva will not prejudice the agenda of the second Washington conference to be held in 1921.

These emerged from a discussion between Hugh Gibson, head of the United States delegation, and Admiral Saito, Japanese representative, who made the Japanese representatives at the point of inferiority in cruiser strength might be smoothed by a proposal to make the relative strengths of the United States and Japan 5-3-1 rather than 5-5.

Indications that the Americans expect no insuperable difficulties in establishing the proposition.

In the British-American matter of requesting the affairs of the Washington conference, it is pointed out that by the very terms of the Washington treaty the nations must convene to determine whether the developments of science justify any modification of the Washington treaty, as to size of ships, cruisers and aircraft-carriers.

This incidentally would bear on the recent trans-Atlantic flights of Lindbergh and Chamberlain, which have raised the question whether aircraft-carriers should not be increased in size and number to meet the rapidly developing speed of inter-continental air communication.

If the Japanese plan were accepted, the United States would have a considerable percentage of war-craft than the United States, and all three plans to establish parity on paper at least, between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, leaving the United States freedom to decide whether they wish to build up to the treaty-declared parity.

Suffragists Hold Dinner

Celebrate Twentieth Anniversary of First One Imprisoned in London

London.—Twenty years ago June 21 the first suffragists saw the inside of Holloway Jail. This was Miss Billing, who later became Mrs. H. G. Wells, and had emphasized her opinions on the women of Great Britain being deprived of the right to vote by refusing to acknowledge the existence of the disturbance outside of the residence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then premier.

Mrs. Billing-Gregg, with some thirty women of the suffragist movement of that time, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of her imprisonment by a dinner.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel, who were among the earliest sufferers of imprisonment in connection with the suffragist women's movement for reform, were not represented. Nevertheless the gathering included some interesting personalities.

Opens War on Speeders

Quebec.—Believes that against automobile speeders and summary suspension of the licenses of those caught exceeding the speed limit of the law is the ultimatum laid down by H. J. L. Perron, Minister of Highways for Quebec. "Auto riding has become the great summer sport," said Mr. Perron, "but unfortunately the pedestrian can hardly venture on our highways without danger to life and limb."

BRITISH LABOR IS OPPOSED TO SOVIET SLAYINGS

London.—The fervent hope that executions in Soviet Russia such as those of the recent 20 alleged counter-revolutionaries will cease was voiced in a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Labor Party and of the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

"While recognizing the Soviet Government's indignation at the murder of M. Voloff (Soviet minister at Warsaw)," the resolution said, "we are obliged to protest against the execution of persons innocent of a capital crime."

Have Justified Claim For Self-Government

People of Irish Free State Are Proud

Chicago, Ill.—Hon. Timothy A. Scahill, Irish Free State Minister to Washington, speaking before the Norman Watt Harris Memorial Institute of the University of Chicago, declared that "the people of the Irish Free State had already fully justified their claims to be allowed to govern themselves."

Prof. Scahill traced the progress of Southern Ireland since her recognition as a separate nation within the British Empire. A constitution had been written and the foundations for a prosperous business life had been laid. Economic prosperity had followed political freedom and "the more this freedom is an established fact the more absolute equality of the status of the Irish Free State with that of Great Britain herself and of the other Dominions manifests itself."

In the ordering of her own life, the greater will be the moral bonds which bind her to her associates in the British Commonwealth of nations.

"The more this absolute equality is realized in fact the greater will be our friendship for Great Britain; the greater will be the solidarity of the British Commonwealth, through which we are on the road to the status of a fully self-governing nation whose people are free to develop their own life in their own hands."

Will Attend Soviet School in Russia

Children of British Reds Sail for Moscow Without Passports

London.—The Daily Mail says that six children of British Communists have sailed for Leningrad aboard the Soviet steamer Yantar, notwithstanding the Home Secretary's refusal to grant them passports. Five boys and 11 years of age, and a girl of the same age, are voyaging to Russia in response to the invitation of Moscow, apparently for purposes of education.

Moscow's invitation was announced on May 13 and after a discussion it was stated on June 12 that the Government had decided to refuse passports, thus establishing the children as heretics. The British have not been refused unless the applicant had been convicted of a crime.

The next step was a declaration by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, that a child would be found to send the children despite the government. This seems to have been done.

Filling Russia's Order For Canadian Horses

First Shipment Will Be Entirely From British Columbia

Ottawa.—The first shipment of Russia's order for 4,000 Canadian horses will leave Quebec about July 15, it was announced at the department of agriculture.

These horses numbering approximately 4,000, will be shipped from the province of British Columbia. The remainder part of the order will be filled by the purchase of horses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The average price of the whole order of 4,000 head will be, it is estimated, around \$30 each.

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Immigration Increasing

Quebec.—A record number of immigrants entering Canada through the port of Quebec, compared with the corresponding periods of recent years, is reported by the Harbor Commission. In the course of the first five weeks of navigation, over 36,000 immigration have disembarked. Immigration officials believe that over 200,000 will come in this year by the St. Lawrence route, as compared with 109,000 last season and \$5,000 in 1925.

PROBLEMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ARE ENUMERATED

Chicago.—Describing the British Empire as a strange collection of "disparate elements," a collection of separate entities which is yet a political unit, Sir Cecil Hurst, political adviser to the British Foreign Office, began a series of lectures before the Norman Watt Harris Memorial Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago.

Sir Cecil urged his audience to bear in mind the fact that the British Empire is wholly unprecedented, that it has no written constitution, that it is of quite recent growth and of amazing rapid development. The empire is not comparable to any empire of the past, or to any great existing nation, because in every case their strength lay in the central core of the empire. The British nation the internal policy of each affected the whole empire. In addition to its big self-governing Dominions there were numerous lesser countries, countries like Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia, which really controlled their own destinies. Then followed India, a huge dependency, which was on the road to the status of a fully self-governing nation whose people are free to develop their own life in their own hands."

Next came a list of multitudes of colonies, having more or less self-government, directly under the British Government.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, Sir Cecil said, have been doing so for many years, and are leading a ladder in the evolution from a position of dependence to a position of freedom from the British Empire.

The Dominions of today are the crown colonies of the past, the crown colonies of today will be the Dominions of the future. Sir Cecil said, "The British Empire is a political unit, a political state about the British Empire."

Changes King's Title

Royal Proclamation Has Been Received at Ottawa

Ottawa.—Official copy of the royal proclamation, recently issued from Buckingham Palace, changing the title of His Majesty the King, was received by the department of secretary of state.

The new title of His Majesty, which was approved at the Imperial Conference last fall, so as to accord with the altered state of affairs arising from the establishment of the Irish Free State as a Dominion, was "George the Fifth, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King of the Dominion of Wales, Prince of Wales, Emperor of India."

Grave Is Guarded

Calgary.—Businessmen maintain a guard both night and day over the place their late leader, Peter Verigin, was buried and have done so since his death in 1904.

Peter Verigin, a Russian, following his death in a dynamite killing at the railway station on October 29, 1904, it was disclosed in evidence given before Chief Justice W. C. Stannard in the case brought by Peter Verigin's nephew, Nicholas J. Verigin, to recover damages caused by an alleged expulsion from the Doukhobor community.

Visit to Naked Eye

Minneapolis, Minn.—Pans-Vinnecke, the famous Canadian talker, came within 2,000 miles of the earth June 21st, and was visible to the naked eye. The earth, according to Prof. William O. Heale, of the University of Minnesota, drew the comet from its course for a moment, and the greater magnetic forces of the sun drew Pans-Vinnecke back to its regular path.

Ruined By Earthquake

London.—An earthquake on May 23 ruined the greater part of Manchester, in the northern part of Kingdom, since near the Mongolian border. It is reported in despatches from Sheng-kai a message received by the British Mail says that chief magistrate and many others were killed and that all the towers of the city gates and two mosques, 2,500 years old, were demolished.

First Canadian Industry

Revenue From Fur Trading Now Runs Into Millions

Canada's first industry, the fur trade, during the days of Jacques Cartier, has grown by leaps and bounds since its introduction, now being estimated the fur trade now brings in \$250,000,000 a year. In 1827, the first return from the fur trade was about \$200,000, while in 1925, it is estimated, the value of furs purchased from trapsters and trappers was over \$270,000,000.

For two centuries and a half, the Canadian fur trade has produced rich returns to English investors. The profits of the early traders were in beaver skins. The reports of 1675 show that the "Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay," sent to the fur merchant, costing \$450, and the furs obtained by barter, sold in England for £2,500. The dividend on stock of £10,000, was something as high as a hundred per cent.

All went well until fur companies entered the field. Trade was followed and profits declined to the vanishing point. In 1851, the Hudson's Bay Company entered, secured legal recognition of its monopoly, and fifty years of peace followed.

London, England, for nearly two hundred years, had been the principal market for the fur trade, but during the World War the market shifted to the United States. At the close of the war, Montreal became an international fur market, holding the first fur sale in 1920, when \$19,548 pelts were disposed of for \$5,677,411. American sales have also been held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now fairly established, and sales hold three or four times a year.

The fur trade has taken on new methods to supply the demand, removing raccoons and muskrats, and encouraging the raising of fur domestic animals. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most useful for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox, or far fox, came in the period of rising prices after 1920. Other animals—raccoon, marten, and the mink—also have been domesticated, though less successfully than the fox.

Through all the changes in the trade, the Hudson's Bay Company has remained the greatest trader in fur. The *enterprising* policy is now "winter" fur, as in the early days of its operations, a vessel from London visits Moose Factory laden with supplies for the winter and returns with a rich cargo of furs.

London's Human Ghosts

Queer People Who Always Appear at Some Hour and Place

There are scores of human "ghosts" in London—queer men and women who haunt some place and show up at a certain time of the day.

One of the strangest of Whitehall's "ghosts" is a dapper little man who takes the window tablet which marks the spot where King Charles sat his head.

Another can be often seen standing at the top of Ludgate Hill, his mystic eyes trained on the great gilded cross on the dome of St. Paul's. What secret pleasure he derives out of his queer position no one can guess.

Downing Street is a favorite haunt of human ghosts, particularly during times of political crisis. One of the most famous "ghosts" during the war was a nervous little man who was known as the "Gold Controller," because he always carried a handful of sovereigns about with him.

Know His History

Scores of his boys were taking but little interest in the lesson, and the teacher grew desperate. "William Smith," he suddenly demanded, "are you listening?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Then perhaps you can tell me where Nelson was killed?"

"Trafalgar Square," was the reply. "Indeed!" sarcastically ejaculated the teacher, when he had recovered his breath. "Then I suppose William was killed at Waterloo Station?"

"No, sir," responded William, "I'm not Napoleon."

Hideo Takahira of Tokyo has discovered that a man five feet six inches in height has a skin surface measuring approximately 18 square feet.

Police are kept so busy listening to the troubles of other people that they have but little time to think of their own.

Tourist (at village shop)—I want to buy a toothbrush.

Shopkeeper—Here, sir, but one line of summer necessities ain't in yet.

W. N. U. 1647

Hint for Amateur Gardener

Vegetable Gardens Can Be Arranged to Look Attractive

Gardening as a hobby probably has its greater source of pleasure in the decorative than in the utilitarian. In other cases that appeal to the amateur, including many housewives, with available space down in their own back yards, the beauty of the garden is the chief consideration. In 1827, the first return from the fur trade was about \$200,000, while in 1925, it is estimated, the value of furs purchased from trapsters and trappers was over \$270,000,000.

For two centuries and a half, the Canadian fur trade has produced rich returns to English investors. The profits of the early traders were in beaver skins. The reports of 1675 show that the "Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay," sent to the fur merchant, costing \$450, and the furs obtained by barter, sold in England for £2,500. The dividend on stock of £10,000, was something as high as a hundred per cent.

All went well until fur companies entered the field. Trade was followed and profits declined to the vanishing point. In 1851, the Hudson's Bay Company entered, secured legal recognition of its monopoly, and fifty years of peace followed.

London, England, for nearly two hundred years, had been the principal market for the fur trade, but during the World War the market shifted to the United States. At the close of the war, Montreal became an international fur market, holding the first fur sale in 1920, when \$19,548 pelts were disposed of for \$5,677,411. American sales have also been held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now fairly established, and sales hold three or four times a year.

The fur trade has taken on new methods to supply the demand, removing raccoons and muskrats, and encouraging the raising of fur domestic animals. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most useful for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox, or far fox, came in the period of rising prices after 1920. Other animals—raccoon, marten, and the mink—also have been domesticated, though less successfully than the fox.

Through all the changes in the trade, the Hudson's Bay Company has remained the greatest trader in fur. The *enterprising* policy is now "winter" fur, as in the early days of its operations, a vessel from London visits Moose Factory laden with supplies for the winter and returns with a rich cargo of furs.

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Have Favored Canada

Many Members of Royal Family Have Visited Here Since 1787

Members of the British Royal Family have made more visits to Canada than any other country in the world. The first recorded visit, by the Duke of Clarence, came back to 1787, when George III. was on the throne. The Duke of Clarence was captain of the *Prince of Wales*, and was widely recognized as the most popular of the royal men at his wedding. The Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, arrived at Quebec in 1791 from Gibraltar, as commanding officer of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He made his home at Quebec for three years, remaining in the country as *governor*, and was known as *Lord*, not *Montagu*, as he returned in 1799 as commander-in-chief of the troops at Halifax. There is a fine bit of description, in one of Halliwell's novels, of his home near Halifax, also known as *Lord*.

The Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII., visited Canada in 1899, and laid the cornerstone of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. His brother Prince Alfred came here in 1861, as a naval officer. In 1890 the Duke of Connaught travelled across the continent on his only home tour, a visit to Japan. He returned to Canada as Governor-General in 1911 and remained until 1916. Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, spent the years 1878 to 1881 in Canada as wife of the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyll. The Duke of Cornwall and York (afterwards George V.) and his wife visited Canada in 1901. The present Prince of Wales made his first visit to Canada in 1919, and has returned more than once.

Famous for Works of Fiction

Daniel Defoe, Unfortunate in Business, Turned to Literature

Daniel Defoe, best known as the author of that most popular narrative "Robinson Crusoe," was born in London in 1661. He lived in stirring times and achieved some prominence as a writer of political pamphlets. He was unfortunate in business and so turned to literature. He wrote several books and achieved some prominence as a writer of political pamphlets. He was unfortunate in business and so turned to literature. He wrote several books and achieved some prominence as a writer of political pamphlets.

Relations Only Make-Believe Since the Revolution a very serious thing has been made to maintain relations with Russia through the observance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. These relations have been proved to be sham because the Soviet Government has persistently defied its obligations. No relations with any country can be based upon make-believe. That place is over, and the next task is to build a Russian policy upon sounder and more permanent foundations.

Greens—This hamburger cheese is fresh, eat it.

Cheese—How can you tell?

Second thought are best in a case of love at first sight.

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Everyone Works In Canada

Greatest Number of Workers Are Engaged in Agriculture

Most workers are employed in agriculture in Canada than in any other industry, according to a report on "Occupations" recently issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. The report, which is based on the 1921 Census, discloses that the greatest number of Canadian workers were engaged in agriculture, which gave employment to 1,011,615 persons. Manufacturing came next with 848,697.

There were 3,175,140 persons over 10 years of age gainfully employed in Canada in 1921. Of this number 5,481,019 were men and 490,150 women. These figures show that 75.5 per cent of the total population was engaged in some gainful occupation.

Of the male population over 10 years of age 77.5 per cent were employed in some trade or occupation. Making allowances for boys still at school and students in the colleges, practically every able-bodied male in Canada was either at work or available for employment.

Employment in Canada in 1921 was divided into three groups roughly equal in size. The primary industries—agriculture, logging, fishing and trapping, and mining and quarrying—gave employment to 1,161,773 persons. The secondary industries—manufacturing, transportation and instruction—the third group—trade, finance, professional, social and domestic services—gave employment to 1,011,615 persons.

The report makes it clear that in Canada no one ever is idle. Practically every individual is making some direct contribution to the nation's productive and constructive effort.

Living on Ocean Liner

Some weeks ago a wealthy man died aboard a big liner. He was a retired ship owner and for years had made the liner his permanent home, never leaving the boat at either port. On each voyage he made new friends and he discovered that in time old friends turned up again. He was able to enjoy himself as he had never been able to enjoy himself on land.

Flub—What caused that collision today?

Dub—Two motorists after the same pedestrian.

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Happiness in Work

No One Is Content Without It and Few Succeed

The morning tells the intelligent man many things. Generally, it rules his day. If it starts wrong for him, the day is spoiled. A feline feeling or a headache. In the morning tells him he is unwell or is burning the candle at both ends. A dialle, on the part of a healthy man, for beginning the work of the day usually a sure indication he is not in the right physical and mental condition or so the right place. There is something radically wrong with the habits, health or occupation of the worker who is not eager to tackle the problems and tasks of the day.

An honest man is entitled to have places in his work. It is the one sure thing he has found his true vocation. Love for one's work is as natural as love for one's family. With it to live, succeed and none is contented.

Business brings joy to more people than any other occupation because it comes nearest to being useful. The business man is a builder and tradesman and, while socially he is on the same plane with the professional man, his vocation does not require the hour and costly preparation that is indispensable to the professions. Business is the school of the business man, but his curriculum is not mastered by all who essay it.

Communities owe more than they sometimes realize to that little inner circle of business men, who are not only business men who are progressive because they love their work and who by their own progressive action, help the community to grow and prosper.

Nova Scotia Apple Orchards Are Old

Culture Dates Back Farther Than Century and a Half

There are orchards in Nova Scotia that are probably 150 years old and still yielding fruit. The history of apple culture in the Annapolis Valley dates back further than 150 years, however. According to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior there was an official census taken by the French authorities at Port Royal (Annapolis) in the year 1698, which showed 1,275 apple trees along 31 growers. In 1861 the first large Nova Scotia apple was shipped abroad to London. Nova Scotia now produces some 2,000,000 barrels of apples annually, largely for the export trade.

Lived on Ocean Liner

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How Education and Training Helps the Farmer to Meet Highest Measure of Success

Even at this late day farmers are still to be found, here and there, who ridicule the idea that college education in agriculture, or higher education in general, can benefit the farming industry. They decry the investigation of scientific methods and the application of these to farming questions and problems. But that higher education opens the door to intellectual enjoyment is available to every individual man and woman, it is worth while examining the situation from the lower standpoint of dollars and cents. President Glenn Frank, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been investigating the matter, asks whether it pays the boy who wants to be a farmer to go to school, and presents various facts he has ascertained that direct attention. He mentions that no less than twelve agricultural stations in the Republic have made surveys for the purpose of tracing just what effect, coming from the school and college training has upon the earning capacity of the farmer. He states that it was found that a non-educated farmer might earn \$20,000 in forty years, while a farmer who spent twelve of the forty years in school might earn \$40,000 in the same period. That is to say, the farmer who spent twelve years in school will have \$20,000 more in forty years than the farmer who never went to school. In the twelve years the Texas lad had have spent 2,160 days in school and the other 2160 days in school he will net him \$20,000 by the end of forty years, or an average of about \$2.5 a day for every day spent in school. That is not bad, would you not say? President Frank comments.

In Georgia it was discovered that the annual net profit of the uneducated farmer is about \$124, while the annual net profit of the farmer with a common school education is \$565.50; the annual net profit of the farmer with a high school education is \$661.50, while the annual net profit of the farmer who has completed an agricultural college course is \$1,551. Wisconsin's experience showed that farmers with a high school education acquired the ownership of their farms in less than a year. That farmers with only a common school education took about ten years to acquire a clear title to their lands. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas had the same story to tell. In all those states, and whether in owner or tenant lands, the better educated farmers were earning the higher incomes.

President Frank concludes from these discoveries that in farming as in other vocations, one's wagon had better be hitched to a star than to a sinner.

Defining Mass-Production

Turning Out Work at High Speed by Single-Job Machines

Putting it roughly, in the old days one made, say, one table, so that ten men working in a shop together were slowly turning out ten complete tables. Under modern methods, however, the one man would be between them by turning out one complete table only at a time, one man, we will say, doing nothing but legs, another castors and so forth.

With this type of specialized work each man becomes so expert at his one job that the tables are soon turned out at clockwork speed, each table precisely like the last.

Multiply this process a thousand-fold, put in hundreds of single-job machines, instead of men, and you get the beginning of mass production methods. The tables will be turned out so fast that the cost of making each can be reduced.

Radio Business Declines
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports production of radio sets, parts and batteries in Canada during 1925 valued at \$4,377,541, or 10.5 per cent less than during the 1924 figure. But returns were received from 41 establishments in this field.

Young son (to also clerk waiting upon his fastidious mother): "No use showing her the first ten pairs—she won't take 'em."

In Palestine, two stone tablets have been dug up, which authorities say furnish most of the capability of the Jews in Egypt.

When the worst comes to the worst it's up to you to make the best of it.

Some men tell the truth and then try to lie it out of them.

W. N. U. 1387

The Favorable Prospects

Good Year is Indicated For the Farmers of the West

Despite the drought caused by backward weather the Western crop outlook becomes more encouraging with the passing of time. A recent report from Winnipeg stated that the acreage sown to wheat this year was placed at 17,500,000 in 1925 in acreage in 1924 and last year, but that the harvest may equal the bumper crop taken in 1912 from 13,000,000 acres. The decline from 1924 in acreage is not all lost, however, as much of the land not put into wheat is being used for coarse grains.

Alberta has not suffered like the two other Prairie Provinces. So far, a record crop is being talked of there. Growth is proceeding normally in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the reduced acreage is not causing unequalled dissatisfaction. The Saskatchewan Farmer points out that prevailing conditions will give the farmer an opportunity to put up a good fight this year against weeds, which are becoming an ever-greater problem, while there will be more summer-fallowing and intertillage than usual. Besides this, the excessive moisture has helped out the grass and probably badly needed forage for dairy cattle.

Apparently there is ample reason for looking forward to a good harvest from the West on the whole—Toronto Globe.

Superior Pulwood

On Vancouver Island

Development in Paper Industry Small in Comparison With Resources
It is stated that two-thirds of the pulwood of British Columbia—about 125 million feet a year—is made on Vancouver Island and that it is of superior quality for paper making and very dense in stand. Moreover there is distributed over the island about 50,000 undeveloped horsepower or available energy in rivers and waterfalls. This is a valuable asset to supply power for the pulp and paper mills of the future. Though 12 million dollars has been invested in the pulp and paper mills of British Columbia this development is comparatively insignificant in comparison with the province's resources, and its unavailability for export to the western United States, Asia and Australia.

Advice Worth Noting

The germs that cause colds can be projected three feet in any conversation, and colds cost us an average loss of ten days' activity annually, declared a doctor recently. If everybody with a cold would stay at home at least the first day, the spread of the disease would be greatly reduced. Because the germs can only transmit the cold during the first twenty-four hours of illness.

Will Take Aerial Photographs

For the first time since its inception as a game preserve, aerial photographs snapping out the wood huffs in that part of Smith are to be taken by the Topographical Survey. Two planes will reach Alberta shortly, and if flying conditions are favorable, the photographs will be made within a month. With recent extensions this great natural park is now 17,000 square miles.



A Fetching New Frock

Of smart individuality is this attractive frock. The flared skirt front is fitted to the bodice, while the back is in one piece. View A has a becoming shawl collar and fitted cuffs finishing the long darts and sleeves, and is trimmed with an Egyptian design at the front and on the belt. View B shows the same frock with the collar and cuffs omitted and the V-neck shawl bound, while buttons adorn the front vestee effect of contrasting material. No. 1279 is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch, and 3 1/2 yards 62-inch contrasting material. View B, Price 20 cents the pattern.

Transfer Design No. 1190, Blue or Yellow, is used for trim View A. Price 20 cents the pattern.

Every woman's desire is to achieve that smart different appearance which draws favorable comment from the observing public. The designs illustrated in our new Fashion Book are original, and will help you to acquire that marked air of individuality.

Price of the book 10 cents per copy.

Address—Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 113 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.

Pattern No. Size.....

Name

Town

Synthetic Farming

Possibility of Electricity Furnishing Food Supply in Future

Electricity has been hailed as a great boon to the farmer. It would not only lighten his darkness but would also do a lot of the mental work known as "chores" and play a part in large operations such as field work. Hence it would help to solve the problem of keeping soils and combating the weed. But it was the other way too. Synthetic food is not an impossibility of the future. At the annual meeting of the National Electric Association in Atlantic City, L. A. Hawkins, an engineer of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, predicted that the food factories may supersede the farm. He explained that the development of the high power cathode ray tube has given us a new tool of tremendous power whose possibilities are not yet determined. It will turn loose in the air huge armies of light not only electrons, and one of them alone has an electron output equal to that of two or three tons of radium. We know that the cathode ray is capable of producing new chemical reactions some of which may prove to have great commercial possibilities.

Recently it has been found," said Mr. Hawkins, "that certain vitamins, at least, may be produced. Food lacking in the vitamin necessary for prevention of rickets may be made synthetic by raying with ultra-violet or cathode rays. The food factory may supersede the farm, even as the wool mill has supplanted the spinning wheel, and mechanical refrigeration is superseding natural ice. Electricity will take the place of the windmill, the light house and provide heat. But it will also purify the water. We know that ultra-violet beams, furnish the food supply, perhaps, and provide other, as yet undreamed of ways of health, wealth and happiness."

Progress in science, and we are told that where there is no vision the people perish. But the cathode tube may not be in the hands of the people. The transparent horn through which two visions arise. At any time farmers of Canada will turn the wheel of the future. Their farmers will break the stubborn globe for some time yet—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Our Millionaire Neighbors

Eleven Thousand Millionaires and One Billionaire in the U.S.
Federal treasury statistics reveal that there are eleven thousand millionaires and one billionaire in the United States. The figures are interesting, for Chaucer's M. Dewey recalls that in his boyhood there were only two millionaires in America. More interesting would be the stories detailing how these men and women acquired so much money or its equivalent. Most interesting and most important are the facts about what they are doing with their wealth—Toronto Star.

In a hospital maintained for horses in an eastern city, everything from fresh air to operations, and equine care, are furnished.

The nearer you get to the butt end of revenge the sweeter it isn't.

It isn't always the cost that makes the man—sometimes it's the padding.

Just One Substitute for War

Arbitration is Only Way Says Sir John Simon
The terrible thing about war is not its cruelty or its crippling expenditures, but the fact that it cannot be relied upon to produce justice. Sir John Simon, former attorney-general of Great Britain and one of England's most noted lawyers, said in an address before the Peace Society at Guildhall in advance of the naval arms limitation conference at Geneva.

"That is the fundamental fact which must always be remembered when we consider arguments for some substitute to war," Sir John said. "If we tried to find a substitute for war that is not one way to look and that is in the direction of arbitration."

"No Hague convention, no attempt to civilize war, no peace of compromise are going to end in any good unless we accept the principle involved in the League of Nations that what is a very good rule for other people is also a very good rule for ourselves."

New Power Plant

The Carnot River Valley Mills near Tilden, Sask., are installing a new lighting and power plant. The new plant, which has a capacity of 100 to 120 barrels a day, is also to be electrified. When plans are completed there will be available to private users, at special rates, 100 k.w.

Lifting machines, constructed much like the modern elevator, with pulling ropes and winding drums, were used as early as 226 B.C.

And lots of people who think that they have nothing but trouble don't know what trouble really is.

Canada's Trade In Furs Has Been Reaching High Levels During the Past Few Years

Ploughing Under Peas As a Green Manure

Detrimental Effect is Noted in Following Crop

The ploughing under of peas as a green manure has resulted in a significantly lowered yield of wheat the following season as compared with the bare fallow. The detrimental effect has also been quite apparent in the oat crop following the wheat. These results were obtained in a series of experiments covering 12 years, conducted at the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm. The yield of wheat following bare summer-fallow averaged 25 bushels per acre over 13 years against 34 bushels on land on which peas had been ploughed under in early July and 32 bushels where the peas had been ploughed under in late July. The difference in the case of the wheat following the wheat was still more striking. The ploughing under of peas apparently increases to some extent the nitrogen content of the soil, but the nitrogen is dissipated in producing the green manure crop. The experiments have also shown that peas, when ploughed under on a rich loamy clay soil and the results have emphasized the fact that moisture is a greater factor in increasing yields than fertility in the case of wheat. The results are even more definite when the cost of peas and the extra labor involved in preparing a seed-bed for the peas are taken into consideration.

Canada's Telegraph Service

Number of Messages Handled Last Year Shows Big Increase

Canada's statistics recently issued show that more than 12,000,000 telegrams were sent out in Canada last year, over various lines, representing an increase over the preceding year of 762,041 telegrams, or 6.6 per cent. The Canadian National Company handled 5,538,256 messages, the Canadian Pacific Company, 2,162,551; Dominion Government service, 525,795; Transatlantic and Northern Ontario, 130,770; North American Telegraph, 42,238; and Marconi Wireless, 24,234. To last year 2,791,000 messages were received in Canada from United States sources.

A total of 1,019,825 cables were sent from Canada last year and 5,102,400 cables were received. Money transmitted by wire increased in proportion to last year's total being \$7,790,127 or over a million dollars increase.

The report shows Ontario to have the greatest wire mileage with 109,292 miles; Saskatchewan, 37,395 miles; and Quebec 25,536 miles. The Canadian National has 1,922 offices in Canada and the Canadian Pacific 1,511 offices, and the Dominion Government service 1,066. The revenue brought into Canada by its wire services is about ten millions and a half.

Less Electrical Power For Domestic Use

Five Countries Are Ahead of the U.S. in This Respect

For a country so highly developed in its material progress, it is surprising to learn that the United States is relatively backward in the domestic use of electricity. Switzerland, Japan, Denmark, Canada and New Zealand, in the order named, are ahead of the United States in the proportion of homes wired for electricity. One factor which has a vital bearing on this situation is that many areas of the United States are lacking in water power necessary for the construction of electric power. In that regard, Canada is singularly favored.

Prefers Life at Sea

The call of the sea has proved too strong for Miss A. Dale, for forty years a match of corks on ships. She returned to work after five months' life on shore, and sailed on the foiled fishing emigrants to New Zealand. "I thought it would be a good thing to end my days in my little home at Portsmouth," she said, "but a brief time ashore has proved my expectations wrong. I have been so homesick as a mother. Miss Dale has sailed nearly 1,750,000 miles.

Unique Breakfast Cereal

A company has been organized on the Canadian Pacific Coast to manufacture a breakfast cereal which will be composed of groats, oatmeal, rice and celery, with honey flavoring. Another has been incorporated in the Pacific Northwest to make a cereal from apples and grain.

"You look like a sensible girl, let's see—"

"Ser—Nothing doing. I'm just as sensible as a look."

